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[Home](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact Us](#)

Agents & Threats

[Biological](#)[Smallpox](#)[Basics for the Public](#)[- En Español](#)[Vaccination](#)[Training](#)[Preparation & Planning](#)[Images](#)[Smallpox Home](#) > In-Depth Info & Resources > [Vaccination](#) >

Summary of October 2002 ACIP Smallpox Vaccination Recommendations (Updated October 21, 2002)

CDC asked the ACIP to provide guidance on eight smallpox vaccination implementation issues

Now joint ACIP-HICPAC recommendations will be forwarded to CDC and DHHS for review and consideration

Note: see also the [June 2002 Draft Supplemental Recommendations of the ACIP on the Use of Smallpox \(Vaccinia\) Vaccine](#)

On this page:

- [Background](#)
- [Opportunity to Establish Smallpox Health Care Teams](#)
- [ACIP Recommendations: Summary of the Eight Issues](#)
 1. [Smallpox Health Care Teams](#)
 2. [Smallpox Vaccination Site Care](#)
 3. [Administrative Leave for Vaccinated Health Care Workers](#)
 4. [Screening for Atopic Dermatitis as a Contraindication for Vaccination](#)

En Español

[Página Principal de
Terrorismo Biológico](#)

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- [vaccination](#);
5. [screening for pregnancy as a contraindication for smallpox vaccination](#);
6. [screening for HIV infection as a contraindication for smallpox vaccination](#);
7. [simultaneous administration of smallpox vaccines with other vaccines](#); and
8. [vaccination of smallpox vaccinators](#).

The ACIP's recommendations reflect consultation with CDC's Hospital Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC) and DHHS's National Vaccine Advisory Committee (NVAC). The ACIP recommendations are being forwarded to HICPAC for their review and consideration on October 22 and 23, 2002. The Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee provides advice and guidance to CDC and DHHS regarding infection control practices and strategies for surveillance, prevention, and control of health care-associated infections (e.g., nosocomial infections), antimicrobial resistance and related events in settings where healthcare is provided (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, and home health agencies). In the coming weeks, the joint ACIP-HICPAC recommendations will be forwarded to CDC and DHHS for their review and consideration.

Opportunity to Establish Smallpox Health Care Teams

The [June 2002 Draft Supplemental Smallpox Recommendations](#) recommended that states should designate initial smallpox isolation care facilities (type C facilities) and these facilities, in turn, should pre-designate individuals who would care for smallpox patients for vaccination. However, further discussions with state health officials and hospital administrators identified problems with this approach. It was problematic to designate type C hospitals since suspected smallpox patients are likely to present at the hospitals and health care facilities which are their usual source of care, and not only at designated hospitals. Therefore, health and bio-terrorism officials indicated it was preferable to offer all acute care hospitals the opportunity to establish Smallpox Health Care Teams.

ACIP Recommendations: Summary of the Eight Issues (October 17, 2002)

1. Smallpox Health Care Teams

The ACIP recommends that in the first stages of a pre-event smallpox vaccination program, each acute care hospital identify a group of healthcare workers who would be vaccinated and trained to provide in-room medical care for the first few smallpox patients requiring hospital admission and to evaluate and manage patients who present to the Emergency Department with suspected smallpox. For the first 7-10 days after patients with smallpox have been identified, this team would be hospital-based and provide care 24 hours a day, using 8-12 hour shifts. Non-essential workers would be restricted from entering into the rooms of patients with smallpox.

The ACIP recommends that Smallpox Health Care Teams include:

1. Emergency Room Staff, including both physicians and nurses
2. Intensive Care Unit staff, including physicians, nurses, and in hospitals that care for infants and children, this encompass pediatricians, pediatric intensivists, and pediatric emergency room physicians and nurses
3. General Medical Unit staff, including physicians, internists, pediatricians, obstetricians, and family physicians in institutions where these individuals are the essential providers of primary medical care
4. Medical house staff (i.e., selected medical, pediatric, obstetric, and family physicians)
5. Medical subspecialists, including infectious disease specialists [this may also involve the creation of Regional teams of subspecialists (e.g., local medical consultants with smallpox experience, dermatologists, ophthalmologists, pathologists, surgeons, anesthesiologists in facilities where intensivists are not trained in anesthesia) to deliver consultative services
6. Infection control professionals (ICPs)
7. Respiratory therapists
8. Radiology technicians
9. Security personnel
10. Housekeeping staff (e.g., those staff involved in maintaining the health care environment and decreasing the risk of fomite transmission).

Overall, each Smallpox Health Care Team might include about 15

emergency room doctors and nurses, 15 intensive care unit doctors and nurses, and a total of 10-15 personnel from the other areas. It is anticipated that the size and composition of a smallpox medical care team will vary according to the individual institutions and their patient populations. Each hospital should have enough teams to ensure continuity of care. Smallpox vaccination would be voluntary. Clinical laboratory workers are not included in the initial phase of pre-event smallpox vaccination because the quantity of virus likely to be in clinical specimens of blood and body fluids is low. Consistent adherence to standard precautions and ASM/CDC protocols will prevent exposure to virus in clinical specimens. Although it is not recommended that emergency medical technicians (EMTs), as a group, be vaccinated in this first phase, individual hospitals may identify and include hospital-based EMTs (i.e., personnel who would be dispatched to transport patients with suspected smallpox) on their Smallpox Health Care Teams.

2. Smallpox Vaccination Site Care

Following smallpox vaccination, the ACIP recommends that health-care workers involved in direct patient care should keep their vaccination sites covered with gauze or a similar absorbent material in order to absorb exudates that would develop. This dressing should, in turn, be covered with a semi-permeable dressing to provide a barrier to vaccinia virus. Use of a semi-permeable dressing alone could cause 1) maceration of the vaccination site and 2) increased prolonged irritation and itching at the site, thereby increasing touching, scratching and contamination of the hands. Products combining an absorbent base with an overlying semi-permeable layer can be used to cover the vaccination site. The vaccination site should be covered during direct patient care until the scab separates.

Vaccinia is generally transmitted by direct person-to-person and close contact (within 6 feet), and infection control precautions should be taken to reduce this likelihood. The most critical measure in preventing inadvertent implantation and contact transmission from the vaccinia vaccination site is thorough hand-hygiene after changing the bandage or after any other contact with the vaccination site. Hospitals should include a site-care component to their smallpox vaccination programs in which designated, vaccinated staff would assess dressings for all vaccinated health-care workers daily (whether involved in direct patient care or in other duties), determine if dressings needed changing, and then change the dressing if indicated. This designated staff would assess the vaccination site for local reactions and for vaccine take. They should also use the opportunity to reinforce messages to vaccinees about the need for meticulous hand-hygiene. Transmission of vaccinia is also a concern in other settings when close personal contact with children or other persons is likely—for example, parenting of infants and young children. In these situations, the vaccination site should be covered with gauze or a similar absorbent material, and a shirt or other clothing should be worn, and careful attention to hand hygiene (hand washing) practiced.

3. Administrative Leave for Vaccinated Health Care Workers

With respect to administrative leave for health care workers, the ACIP does not believe that health care workers need to be placed on leave

because they received a smallpox vaccination. Administrative leave is not required routinely for newly vaccinated healthcare workers unless they are physically unable to work due to systemic signs and symptoms of illness, extensive skin lesions which cannot be adequately covered, or if they do not adhere to the recommended infection control precautions. It is important to realize that the very close contact required for transmission of vaccinia to household contacts is unlikely to occur in the healthcare setting.

However, it is also recommended that vaccination of Smallpox Health Care Team members be phased in, starting with a small number of hospitals. Within a single institution, it would be prudent to designate a small proportion, e.g. 20-30% of the candidate healthcare workers, for the first phase of vaccinations to allow institutions to gain experience in post-vaccination management. The ACIP recognizes that the incidence of adverse events following vaccination of previously vaccinated persons is substantially less than in primary vaccinees, and therefore recommends that when feasible, previously vaccinated health care workers be included in this stage 1 vaccination program. It is also advisable to stagger vaccination of healthcare workers within an individual patient care unit by three weeks in order to minimize the number of vaccinated individuals who would be on sick leave concurrently in association with systemic effects of the vaccine, which usually occur at days 8-10 after inoculation.

4. Screening for Atopic Dermatitis as a Contraindication for Vaccination

Atopic dermatitis, irrespective of disease severity or activity, is a risk factor for developing eczema vaccinatum following smallpox vaccination in either vaccinees or in their close contacts. The majority of providers do not routinely make the distinction between eczema and atopic dermatitis, particularly when describing chronic exfoliative skin conditions in infants and young children. Due to the increased risk for eczema vaccinatum, smallpox (vaccinia) vaccine should not be administered to persons with a history of eczema **or** atopic dermatitis, irrespective of disease severity or activity. Additionally, persons with household contacts that have a history of eczema or atopic dermatitis, irrespective of disease severity or activity, are not eligible for smallpox (vaccinia) vaccination because of the increased risk that their household contacts may develop eczema vaccinatum.

Persons with other acute, chronic, or exfoliative conditions (e.g., burns, impetigo, varicella zoster, herpes, severe acne, or psoriasis) are at higher risk for inadvertent inoculation and should not be vaccinated until the condition resolves. The literature also reports that persons with Darier's disease can develop eczema vaccinatum and therefore should not be vaccinated.

To assist providers in identifying persons that should defer smallpox (vaccinia) vaccination, the ACIP offers the following two screening questions: 1) Have you, or a member of your household ever been diagnosed with eczema or atopic dermatitis—if you answered "yes," you may NOT receive the smallpox (vaccinia) vaccine due to the risk that you or your household contact might develop a severe and potentially life-threatening illness called eczema vaccinatum; and 2) Eczema/atopic dermatitis usually is an itchy red, scaly rash that lasts

more than 2 weeks and often comes and goes. If you or a member of your household have **ever** had a rash like this—you should NOT receive the smallpox (vaccinia) vaccine at this time unless you and a healthcare provider are sure that this rash is not atopic dermatitis or eczema. In cases where the dermatological risk factor or diagnosis is uncertain, some organizations, such as the military or CDC, may elect to develop more precise screening tools. These secondary screening tools should weigh the individual's risk of developing an adverse event with the requirement of occupational readiness through safe smallpox vaccination to ensure national security.

5. Screening for Pregnancy as a Contraindication for Vaccination

Fetal vaccinia is a very rare, but serious, complication of smallpox vaccination during pregnancy or shortly before conception. Therefore, vaccinia vaccine should not be administered in a pre-event setting to pregnant women or to women who are trying to become pregnant. Before vaccination, women of child-bearing age should be asked if they are pregnant or intend to become pregnant in the next 4 weeks; women who respond positively should not be vaccinated. In addition, the potential risk to the fetus should be explained and women who are vaccinated counseled not to become pregnant during the 4 weeks after vaccination. Routine pregnancy testing of women of child-bearing age is not recommended.

To further reduce the risk of inadvertently vaccinating a woman who is pregnant, at the time of pre-screening, women of child-bearing age should be educated about fetal vaccinia, and abstinence or contraception to reduce the risk of pregnancy before or within four weeks after vaccination. Any woman who thinks she could be pregnant or who wants additional assurance that she is not pregnant should perform a urine pregnancy test with a "first morning" void urine on the day scheduled for vaccination. Such tests could be made available at the pre-screening and vaccination sites to avoid cost or access barriers to testing.

If a pregnant woman is inadvertently vaccinated or if she becomes pregnant within 4 weeks after vaccinia vaccination, she should be counseled regarding the basis of concern for the fetus. However, vaccination during pregnancy should not ordinarily be a reason to terminate pregnancy. To expand understanding of the risk of fetal vaccinia and to document whether adverse pregnancy outcome may be associated with vaccination, a pregnancy registry should be maintained and any adverse outcomes carefully investigated.

6. Screening for HIV Infection as a Contraindication for Vaccination

Persons with HIV infection or AIDS are at increased risk of progressive vaccinia (vaccinia necrosum) following vaccinia vaccination. Therefore, vaccinia vaccine should not be administered to persons with HIV infection or AIDS. Before vaccination, potential vaccinees should be educated about the risk of severe vaccinia complications among persons with HIV infection or other immunosuppressive conditions; persons who think they may have one of these conditions should not be vaccinated.

The ACIP does not recommend mandatory HIV testing prior to

smallpox vaccination, but recommends that HIV testing should be readily available to all persons considering smallpox vaccination. HIV testing is recommended for persons who have any history of a risk factor for HIV infection and who are not sure of their HIV infection status. Because known risk factors cannot be identified for some persons with HIV infection, anyone who is concerned that they could have HIV infection also should be tested. HIV testing should be available in a confidential or, where permitted by law, anonymous setting with results communicated to the potential vaccinee before the planned date of vaccination. Persons with a positive test result should be told not to present to the vaccination site for immunization. Information about local testing options should be provided to all potential vaccinees, including sites where testing is performed at no cost.

7. Simultaneous Administration of Smallpox Vaccine with Other Vaccines

Vaccinia vaccine may be administered simultaneously with any inactivated vaccine, such as influenza vaccine, to encourage appropriate receipt of all indicated vaccines, e.g., in populations such as health care workers. With the exception of varicella vaccine, vaccinia vaccine may be administered simultaneously with other live virus vaccines. To avoid confusion in ascertaining which vaccine may have caused post-vaccination skin lesions or other adverse events, and facilitate managing such events, varicella vaccine and vaccinia vaccine should only be administered ≥ 4 weeks apart.

8. Vaccination of Smallpox Vaccinators

In order to minimize the clinical impact of inadvertent inoculation, should it occur, ACIP recommends that persons who will be handling and administering smallpox vaccine in the proposed pre-event smallpox vaccination program be vaccinated. Vaccination of this group will also contribute to preparedness for smallpox response, should a smallpox release occur, with development of a cadre of vaccinated, experienced vaccinators who could immediately be deployed for outbreak response.

[Home](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact Us](#)

[▲ Top of Page](#)

[CDC Home](#) | [CDC Search](#) | [Health Topics A-Z](#)

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